BIG MONEY OFFERED FOR FOTES IN THE MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

The Lessee of Marcus Daly's Hotel Says He Was Approached With an Offer of \$15,000 -830,000 Alleged to Have Been Offered for Three Beaverhead County Votes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The taking of testimony by the Senate Committee on Privileges

and Elections on the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Clark of Montana was resumed this morning, with E. L. P. Ecton, a dentist of Stevensville, Mont., on the stand. He testified to the visit there of Bickford, who came to see how the legislative candidates stood regarding the support of Clark. He also identified some letters received from Backford and they were placed in evidence. One of these contained \$200 for campaign expenses, and another inquired for information as to a mortgage on the property of Woods, one of the candidates for the Legislature. If Woods were being pressed for payment, Bickford wrote, he wanted to provide for it, the inference being that Woods should not be forced to vote for Daly for the reason that the mortgage was held by one of Daly's supporters. The latter, said Mr. Ecton, was in reply to one of his to Bickford, that if anything was to be done in the matter then was the time to do it. He had answered Bickford, he said. explaining that Woods, who had in the meantime been elected to the Legislature, was involved to the extent of \$5,000 or \$6,500. He afterward met Bickford at Missoula and the latter said it was all right, and, taking \$7,000 from his pocket, placed it on the table. He told

Bickford that Woods said the matter was off. Counsel for the memorialists offered in evidence copies of the books of a Montana bank, but on objection by counsel for Clark the question of admitting the copies was taken under advisement by the committee.

A letter purporting to be written by Senator Clark, the signature being typewritten, was also offered, and Senator Hoar, one of the committee, announced his objection to such evidence, but it was admitted by vote of the

Philip C. Sullivan, proprietor of the Florence Hotel at Butler, the next witness, was a member of the Legislature, and told how he had been asked by Bickford to support Clark. He replied that perhaps he could. Bickford inquired, "How much?" "I told him \$20,000,"

replied that perhaps he could. Bickford inquired, "How much?" "I told him \$20,000," said Sullivan. "Mr. Bickford said he thought half of that would be a good price. Later he said he would raise it to \$15,000, but than I told him I could not support Clark."

On cross-examination if developed that the Florence Hotel was owned by Marcus Daly, and that he had begin renting it only since the meeting of the Legislature.

Asked why he had suggested that his support of Clark might be secured for \$20,000, the witness replied: "Just for curiosity, as I had heard that money was being used for Mr. Clark."

Anthony Dougherty, proprietor of a livery stable in Helena, was an unwilling witness and haffed all efforts of counsel for the memorialists to obtain any information.

Thomas W. Poindexter of Helena told of a conversation with S. J. McDowell on Jan. S. 1839. "McDowell told me," he testified, "that Mr. Steele had seen him and asked him to suggest some one who was close enough to certain members of the Legislature that they might be reached. He told me that there was money in it and for me to think it over. He wanted me to 'reach' the members of the Beaverhead delegation. He held up his hand and said there was 'that much in it.' I said \$5,000 and he said 'No, \$50,000.' I went to see Mr. McDowell and met Mr. Steele in the former's office. He asked me if the Beaverhead delegation could be secured. I told him that I had not seen them about the matter yet. Mr. Steele told me that the three votes of Beaverhead were worth \$50,000. Later, when I had found it impossible to fix the whole delegation. Mr. Steele said he would pay \$10,000 for each yote. I was to receive \$5,000 for my service."

Henry L. Myers, a member of the Montana Service."

Henry L. Myers, a member of the Montana Senate, told how Dr. S. W. Minchell, purporting to come from Mr. Bickford, had approached him in regard to voting for Clark, promising that if he did Mr. Clark would employ him as attorney at a salary of \$2,500 for the first year, \$3,000 the second and \$3,500 the third year, guaranteed. Witness refused the offer with

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in regard to voting for an it regard to voting for the first state of the did Mr. Clark would emphasis.

The next witness was Henry H. Garr, a Montana State Representative. Mr. Garr said that the convention in which he was nominated should vote for a bemocratic Senator, and that he voted for Mr. Corrad as long as there was now possibility of his election, after which he voted for Senator Clark. At the time of his nomination he was a United States Commissioner and Notary Public. Just prior to the Senatorial election in the Henry of the Recular Army and Natary Public. Just prior to the Senatorial election in the Henry in the desirect to talk with him, saving that he desirect to talk with him which he such an envelope into which he put which he said was \$5,000, and, which he sai Hotel and asked him to go to a room with him, saying that he desired to talk with him. On arriving at this room, Mr. Whiteside took from his pocket an envelope into which he put a sum of money, which he said was \$5,000, and, scaling the envelope, asked him (Mr. Garr) to put his initials on it, which he did. No reason was given by Mr. Whiteside for asking him to put his name on the envelope. In reply to the question as to his financial condition, Mr. Garr said that at the time of his election to the State Legislature he had only about \$100.

"Is it not true," asked Attorney Campbell, "that you have bought a ranch since that time?"

me?"
"I have," replied Mr. Carr.
"How much did you pay for it?"
"I paid \$3.500."
"For whom did you payed.

"I maid \$3,500"
"For whom did you purchase the ranch?"
"For Miss Wickham, my wife's aunt."
"The only cross-examination consisted of the following question by Mr. Foster:
"Have you at any time received any money or other compensation in return for your yots for W. A. Clark for United States Senator?"
"I have not." "I have not." At 5:30 the committee adjourned until to-

IRACD ORDER AGAINST ROPER. He Operated Four Different Swindling Concerns in Newark.

CLARK BRIBERY INQUIRY, THE HANNA-PAYNE SHIPPING BILL. Former Senator Edmunds in Advocating Is

States His Position on Expansion. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The Senate Comerce Committee to-day gave a hearing on the Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, at which former Senator Edmunds, representing the shipping interests, made the principal argument in favor of the passage of the bill. He prefaced his argument with a statement as to his posiion on the question of expansion. While he was still an anti-imperialist and could not agree with the Administration's policy in that particular, yet he was convinced that it was a condition that must be met. He had not favored the nonexation of the Hawaiian Islands, but that had been done and could not be undone: and in view of what had happened in the Philippines the United States, he asserted. must appear on the other side of the globe with power and commerce. The United States must send to that portion of the earth strong

Mr. Edmunds said that when he was first retained as counsel for those who favored the passage of the bill, it was with the understand. ing that his services were to be in the direction of explaining treaties and in drafting the measures. Having served so long in the Senate he did not wish to be regarded as a lobbyist. He might have been over-sensitive in the matter. But afterward, becoming interested

ist. He might have been over-sensitive in the matter. But afterward, becoming interested in the general subject, he concluded to take his chances on being called a "buttonholer" or a "cloak-room visitor."

He then went on to explain the provisions of the bill and the effect its passage would have on the different interests involved.

Louis Nixon, the Elizabethport, N. J., shipbuilder, urged the passage of the Hanna-Payne bill as the only means of building our foreign carrying trade. He opposed the proposition to help that trade by imposing discriminating duties in favor of American ships, for the reason that it would be resented by those nations with which it was desirable to extend our commerce.

Replying to questions Mr. Nixon said foreign slips of war were built in American yards because the yards of Europe were busy, because it was policy, and because the Americans built the bost warships in the world. The warships could be built about as cheaply here as abroad, he said, for the reason that it took the most skilled workmen and highest perfection of equipment to build those ships, which cost about the same here as abroad. With the merchant ships, however, the advantage was greatly in favor of other nations, as both the material and labor employed were cheaper abroad. As to the wisdom of encouraging the merchant marine, Mr. Nixon called attention to the rapid growth of that of Germany under the subsidy system.

Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Line also spoke in favor of the bill.

To morrow the committee will hear President Griscom of the International Navigation

in favor of the bill.

To morrow the committee will hear President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, Thurber of the Export Association of New York, and Thomas C. Search, President of the National Association.

MICARAGUA CANAL. Bill Providing for Its Construction Reported

to the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-By a unanimous vote. with the exception of Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day instructed Chairman Hepburn to report his bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal to the House and press its passage. Mr. Fletcher's objection, it is said, is not to the merits of the proposition itself, but is based upon the opinion that the time has not yet come when the United

the time has not yet come when the United States should enter upon the construction of the project. The bill, in addition to the provisions regarding construction, &c. authorizes the President to enter upon negotiations to secure control of the territory through which the canal shall pass.

After the control of the territory has been obtained, it authorizes the construction of the canal, under the direction of the Secretary of War, between threytown to Brito, by way of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, and to be of sufficient capacity and depth to carry the largest vessels. Safe harbors are to be constructed at the termini of the canal. For the completion of the canal the bill appropriates \$140,000,000, to be drawn from time to time as the work progresses.

will not be placed out of commission for repairs, as was expected, in view of the recent report of a Board of Survey on her condition, but will be sent to join the flagship New York in West Indian waters. Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, the commander of the Texas, will be detached from the vessel early in February and assigned from the vessel early in February and assigned to duty as Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy, succeeding Commander Richardson Clover, Commander Clover will sail from New York for Europe on Feb. 7, and on April 1 will succeed Lieutenant-Commander John C. Caiwell as naval attache of the United States Embassy in London. It is pretty certain that Cant. George A. Converse will take command of the Texas when Cant. Six-Sheal is releved. when Capt, Sigsbee is relieved.

Sulzer Wants a Committee to Investigate

SENATOR COFFEY ON HAND.

DROPS IN ON HIS INVESTIGATORS
WITH THREE LAWYERS.

One of the Latter Makes a Speech Which
Laptures the House—He Threatens Retallation and Makes Remarks Personal to the Members of the Committee.

Senator Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn, who boiled the Democratic county licket at the last election, and practically brought about the defeat of John Morrissey Gray, the candidate for Register, descended upon, the sub-committee of the Democratic County Committee, when it met in the Thomas Jefferson building last night to hear evidence of his disloyalty to the party, with an array of legal talent, and defied it of dismiss him from the party or the County Committee or to disband his district organization. The committee seemed a little stunned by the vehemence of Senator Coffey's defence and allowed Isaac M. Kapper, head counsel for Coffey, to talk to it for over an hour, despite the protests of its own legal representative. the protests of its own legal representative, Henry D. Furlong. Mr. Kapper utilized the opportunity to make a beautiful speech in behalf of Senator Coffey, which so pleased the spectators that they stamped and howled with glee, to the great discomfiture of the committee, which apparently expected the support

of the large crowd of Democrate present. There was ample evidence of bitter feeling around the committee room before the investigation began. The spectators were so numerous that not more than a quarter of them could get into the room. The rest stayed out in the corridor and talked about the merits of the case. Some of them became excited and only the presence of a half dozen policemen prevented a number of fist fights. Shortly after 8 o'clock the committee, consisting of John Maguire, the chairman; Senator Patrick H. McCarren, John M. Claney, James Reagan and George Lindsay, came into the room, and then Mr. Maguire called for order.

The fun began at once. Mr. Furlong proceeded to put in evidence a whole lot of typewritten documents, including the petition which contains the charges, the by-laws of the County Committee and the minutes of the lest meeting of that committee, to all of which Mr. Kapper, Assistant Corporation Council Luke D. Stapleton and Frank E. McElroy of counsel for the defence, objected most vigorously, The committee disposed of all the objections without delay, whereupon Mr. Kapper grabbed the petition, appended to which was a list of several score of names, and renewed his obsections to its admission on the ground that the bulk of the signatures were not genuine.

"In the first place, these signatures are not acknowledged," he said, "and, in the second place, it is quite apparent that most of them are written in one hand. His petition is a palpable fraud and I am not sure that the hand that attached these signatures is out of reach of the criminal courts for forgery."

The committeemen took the paper and scanned the signatures closely, while Mr. Furlong said that Mr. Kapper was talking through his hat, throwing a bluff and doing other unseemly things. The committee decided that the paper should be admitted. Then Mr. Kapper sprang a bomb in the shape of a letter dated Wednesday last, and signed by John J. Monahan and John J. Mckeon, two of the three county Committeemen of Senator Coffey's district, whose names appear on the petition, in which they allege that their names were secured to the paper by fraud and misrepresentation, and with the idea of making them stand for charges with which they are not in sympathy.

"Oh let's don't let this paper in," said Mr. Furlong sareastically. It's easy to call off people who have signed this paper, by the use of intimidation, and ---"Stop it, sir, stop it," interrupted Mr. Kapper. "What you say of intimidation is rot, pure rot.

You are colossally silly, sir." It looked for a moment as though the three lawyers for the defence and the two for the lawyers for the delence and the two for the committee would have a battle royal, but Mr. Maguire called for order and admitted the paper. At this luncture there was a row in the back of the hall and the crowd surged forward, elbowing the lawyers aside and brushing their papers from the table. Mr. Kapper yelled for room, and when he didn't get it, offered on behalf of Senator Colley to hire a larger hall for the hearing.

the hearing.

'Oh, we'll give you all the room you want,'
said Mr. Furlong.

will you give us a furlong?" piped up Mr. McElroy, whereat all who heard groaned and the crowd pushed back out of range of Mr. McElroy's wit.

Mr. Furlong moved that Mr. Kapper enter a plea for his clients. It ought to be stated that there are eleven defendants beside Mr. Coffey, all workers in his district, but they have been lost sight of h the interest in Coffey's case.

"Of course, if Mr. Kapper will pied guilty," asid Mr. Furlong, "it will save a lot of time and trouble. It's sometimes well to take this course when one's client is placed as Senator Coffey is."

of type-written matter in the roll, which led Mr. Furiong to enter a protest against long harangues. Mr. Maguire, however, ruled that the lawyer could go on, whereupon Mr. Me-Elroy remarked:

"Hats off to the committee."

Mr. Kapper began by reviewing the charges and expressing the hope that the committee was not so decided in its opinion that his arguments would be in vain.

"These charges," he said, "are for alleged offences at the last election. You began your corporate existence in December and as the offences are not against your body you cannot investigate them. These charges are dead horse. The old County Committee might have done it, but you can't. Because I take this ground I don't want you to think that Senator Coffey is going to make a technical fight, for such is not his idea. I wish we could have a primary election in the Ninth district to-night. You'd soon see how Senator Coffey is regarded."

Mr. Kapper next said that a man cannot be down shown and that the is enrole of failure to support county or city candidates as under the primary law he is only ledged to support State and National candidates. As for the dismissal of a man from the County Committee, ha said, that committee couldn't dismiss a man sent to it by the enrolled voters of his district if it wanted to. It hasn't even the power, he said, to dismiss a member for non-payment of dues. The secret tailot and tractions are not supported to the committee of the dismissal of the Marie Baracks, Beston, for instruction.

Coffences are not against your body you cannot the Marie Baracks, Beston, for instruction.

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Wastirctors, Jan. 12—'s fruit order has been issued in the host tilles been tilled been til

became indignant and was alternately demand-ing apployles and explanations, when Chair-man Maguirer ounded the table and announced that the committee would sit again at 8 clock to-night and ordered all the witnesses to be present. In the rush for the door the lawyers were separated and so nothing but hard looks came of Mr. Furlong's dark insinuations and Mr. Kapper's righteous indignation.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Plans Presented for the Reorganization of Staff Departments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The Secretary of War is devoting considerable attention to proposed army legislation, and several measures for the reorganization of the Army are now under consideration, one of which looks to changes in the staff organization of the Army. The reorganization of the entire staff of the Regular army will, it is expected, receive some opposition from members of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The Secretary of War in his annual report has expressed himself as in favor of a staff composed of officers of the line. detailed for staff duty, but the officials of the War Department fear that such a recommendation cannot secure the approval of Congress. and a bill is now in preparation providing several minor changes in the staff without affecting the personnel.

A number of plans have been proposed for a reorganization of the staff departments, and one which is favored by some of the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs of the House Committee on Military Affairs contemplates the consolidation of the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments in o one department, to be known as the Department of Supplies. The same plan contemplates the consolidation of the Inspector-General's department with the Adjutant-General's office. It is said that this system of consolidation would receive the support of Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee.

Mr. Hull has under consideration a bill providing for the permanent establishment of the Regular army with a minimum strength of 65,000 men. Mr. Hull strongly favors the continuation of the three-battalion organization in the Army. He believes in a large and permanent increase in the artillery and will recommend an entirely new organization of

manent increase in the artiflery and will recommend an entirely new organization of that arm. He is not in favor of establishing the artiflery as a new department of the staff, but advocates its organization under one head, with a Brigadier-General as chief of artiflery to be on the staff of the Major-General commanding the Army. The advocates of the con-solidation of the staff departments are not fa-voring the immediate adoption of this system, but believe that the change should be made gradually, as the present chiefs of the depart-ments retire from service.

Menator Coffey's district, whose is considerable property. The group and and misrepresentation, and of making them stand for ohards hey are not in sympathy. On't let this paper in," said Mr. astically. It's easy to call off ave signed this paper, by the use on, and —", stop it, "interrupted Mr. Kapper. y of intimidation is not, pure rot, sally silly, sir."

ra moment as though the three he defence and the two for the build have a battle royal, but Mr. and for order and admitted the signed there are an an and the cowdisured for for discussion in the signed trace and admitted the signed there are an an an analysis was a handsome drinking four he diand the crowdisured for forced on being the first and the cowdisured for first and the cowdist and the cowdisured for first and the cowdist and the cowdist and break are the first and the cowdist and the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- These naval orders were issued to-day: Passed Assi-tant Paymaster H. A. Dent, promoted of Paymaster from May 7, 1898.
Licutenant-Commander A.E. Culver, from the Chito take the place of Liout. Commander F. E. Greene, whose suicide at Montevideo was reported yester-

Coffey is."

Mr. Kapper looked volumes, but restrained his temper. He grabbed a formidable roll of paper and remarked that he meant to get to business at once. There were about flity pages of typewritten matter in the roll, which led Mr. Furlong to enter a protest against long harangues. Mr. Maguire, however, ruled that the lawyer could go on, whereupon Mr. Me-Elroy remarked:

"Hats off to the committee."

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"Kapper began by reviewing the charges of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene, to take the place of Lieut. Commander C. W. Rae, from the training station at San Francisco to Newport News, Va., as inspector of machinery, Fob. in.

Lieut. William R. Bush. from the Massachusetts on reporting of relief, and to War College. Newport. Lieut. San Francisco to Newport News, Va., as inspector of machinery, Fob. in.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- These army orders

were issued to-day: Previous orders relating to Acting Assistant Sur-geon Robert A. Seale, revoked, Acting Assistant Surgeon Elmer S. Tenney, from Winchester, N. H., to Fort Douglas, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon Hugh L. Taylor, ordered to his home for annulment of his contract,

Ten Deaths From Plague at Santos. Capt. Jardine of the Lamport and Holt steamship Strabo, which arrived yesterday from Santos with 32.549 bags of coffee, brought Santos with 32,540 bags of collections a bill of health from the American Consulthers showing that there had been up to Dec. 10, when the Strabo sailed, thirty-eight cases of bubonic plague and ten deaths. All aboard the Strabo are well. She is detained at

Colombia's President Not Dead. The Colombian Consul General Senor Eduardo Espinosa, received a cable despatch yesterday denying the report of the death of President Manuel San Clemente of Colombia. The resident in perfect health and vigorous."

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as directed, if taken in time. It not only CURES

the Grip, but stimulates the blood to healthy action and prevents but after-effects.

New York City.

Gentlemen:—I have been using your PUBE MALT WHISKEY for the Gripps, and find it has helped me wonderfully.

Vermittion, Illa.

Gentlemen:—I have had the Gripps and DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY has done me more good than any doctor's medicine. Please sent me two more bottles.

Government stamp marks the genuine. Druggists usually sell it. If your doc-not, a bottle will be sent you, propud, for \$1, six for \$5. Valuable book of information sent free on application. Duny Mult Washey Co., Eochester, N. Y.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. BRIEF SESSION OF THE SENATE AND

ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY.

Bill Legalizing the Nominations for Assemblymen in the Thirty-first City Die trict Is Passed by the Assembly - New Bills. ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- The usual brief Friday session was held in each branch of the Legislature to-day. Speaker Nixon went to his home in Westfield last night and Leader Alids presided over the few minutes' session of the Assembly this morning. The only business transacted was the passing of Dr Henry's bill legal zing the nominations for As semblyman made in the Thirty-first New York city district to be voted for at the special election on Jan. 23. An emergency message was received from the Governor asking immediate action and the bill was put on the order of final passage without opposition. It will be passed in the Senate on Monday night and be come a law by Tuesday.

A bill that Assemblyman Patton of Erie has introduced is of great importance to the legal profession of the State and has for its object the proving of testimony given twice. By the provisions of the bill it makes it mandatory upon motion of either the people or the defendant in the trial of a criminal action to produce the testimony given before the Grand Jury by witness, to see that the testimony given at the trial is consistent with that given before the Grand Jury. It is now discretionary with any Judge to grant a motion calling for such testimony.

The old High-Board-Fence bill made its appearance in the Assembly this morning and Young Tim Sullivan stands sponsor for it. It calls for the abolition and the prohibition of tight-board fences on any lot of land on any street or avenue in New York city. All fences if of wood, hereafter, must be of picket pattern and must not be used for advertising purposes. He also has another bill to the effect that no signs or advertising boards over six feet in height shall be erected upon any building in any city of the first or second class, or any fence over ten feet in height for advertis-

any fence over ten feet in height for advertising purposes.
Col. Roche handed in four of his famous bills
of the last session. One prohibits the elevated
railroad from engaging in any other kind of
business, such as the sale of papers and merchandise. Another reduces the rate of interest
charged by pawnbrokers from two per cent,
per month to one per cent. The third provides
for the legal inspection of foreign stock corporations doing business in this State and taxing them one-eighth of one per cent, therefor,
He also wishes to prevent the use of prisonmade goods in schools.
As a bill drafter John J. O'Connell, the
Democratic Assemblyman from the Twentysixth New York city district, is original. He
introduced his first bill of the session to-day,
and it is decidedly unique and inconsistent.
If it should become a law there would be on
the statute books of this State an act prohibiting a certain thing in one paragraph and in
the next permitting it, and finally winds up
by making it a misdemeanor if the law is
violated.

Mr. O'Connell's purpose in introducing the

by making it a misdemeanor if the law is violated.

Mr. O'Connell's purpose in introducing the bill is evidently to evade the lottery law. He attempts to amend the penal code in relation to the use of trading stamps. He amends title XI. of the code by adding a new section. But he leaves in a paragraph of the existing law which provides that no person shall sell or offer for sale any article or merchandise, with the promise expressed or implied that he will give a ticket, check or stamp that may be used in payment or exchange for any other article of merchandise or exchangeable in money. Immediately following this comes Mr. O'Connell's amendment, which legalizes what is prohibited in the above. He makes it so in the following language:

These other Assembly bills were introduced:
Mr. Harburger-Empowering the Fire Commissioners of New York city to appoint Daniel J. Carley a fireman of the fourth grade
Mr. Poth-Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York city to rehear and determine the charges against Richard Dillon, a policeman, who has applied for remastatement.
Mr. Sanders-mits referendum bill of last year, giving 5 per cent of the qualified voters the right to propose changes in legislation and to take the initiative in the right of rejection or approval of legislation. Also, his dormant account bill of last year, requir-Also, his dormant account bill of last year, requiring savings banks to turn over to the State Superintendent of Banks all deposits that have remained unclaimed for a period of thirty years.

Mr Wilson-Extending the exterior pier head adjacent to the shores of the borough of Brooklyn in accordance with the report of the Scretary of War made in 1897.

Mr. Allds—Appropriating \$30,000 for the completion of a te pographical survey of the State.

REFORMATORIES FOR WOMEN. Proposed Amendment to the Penal Code

as Suggested by Gov. Roosevelt. ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- At a conference of members of the Board of Managers of State Institutions for Women with Deputy State Comptroller Gilman, Secretary McLaughlin of the State Prison Commission and Secretary Hebberd of the State Board of Charities, held in the office of the State Prison Commission to-day. it was decided to draft a bill to strike out the provision in section 698 of the Penal Code, under which women convicted of felontes can

under which women convicted of felonies can be sent to reformatories for women, or to jails or penitentiaries, when the term of sentence is for less than a year, and in its place insert the following:

"That a woman between the ages of flitteen and thirty years, convicted of a felony, who has not heretofore been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison, may, in the discretion of the trial court, be sentenced to a house of refuge or reformatory for women, to be there confined under the provision of law reinting to such house of refuge or reformatory."

This amendment was suggested by Gov. Rooseyelt in his message and is aimed to pre-

Roosevelt in his message and is aimed to pre-vent the sending of mear gible females to these institutions, their presence being respon-sible for such riots as occurred in the Hulson House of Refuge for Women last Summer.

ALBANY, Jan. 12 -Articles of incorporation of the College Women's Club, with principal office in New York city, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. It is proposed to aid college graduates or undergraduates with college graduates or undergraduates with loans, without interest, to enable them to pursue their college studies; also to foster stronger and more helpful relations among all college-bred women, in order to promote the higher education of women. The circetors are: Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin, Jennie B. Baker, Sarah E. H. Penfield, Florence Bair I. Mever, Georgia May Fenfield, Ella Filson Swift, Charlotte E. H. Devins, Sara Josephine Baker, Winfired T. Johnes, Anna N. Bogers and Nancy C. Hutchinson of New York city and Esther Matson of Brooklyn.

Garrett P. Serviss will deliver at the Berkeley Lyceum this forenoon the second lecture in the series of illustrated lectures on "The Romance of Travel and History." His subject will be "Napoleon Bonavarte, from Corsice to El, Helena," and the dramatic scenes in the life of the great Emperor will be shown on the screen in colored pictures and described by the lecture. The lecture will begin at 11 oclock.

Cross for Heavenly Rest Mortuary Chapel. Miss Augusta Smythe, the daughter of Supresie Court Justice Smythe, has presented a bruss eress to the mortunay chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The cross was placed on the altar in the chapel vested by by the rector, the liev, Dr. D. Parker Morgan, The altar was built by Dr. Morgan as a me-morfalto his friend, D. Leroy Ferry, who was a warden of the church.

Golden Wedding of an Old Policeman. Theren T. Thompson of Jamaica, who served on the New York police force from 1861 to 1888 and was retired with the rank of ser-geant, celebrated his golden wedding Thurs-day night. He is Ti years old and was twice married. His present wife was a daughter of Casper C. Childs, the first Commissioner of I durors of New York city.



He was a well-known member of the stock exchange, and on Saturdays, particularly, would find himself in a state of collapse. A cocktail would have helped him, perhaps, but he finds that if he swallows a Ripans Tabule when he takes his seat in the surburban train, it rests and warms the stomach, and in fifteen minutes imparts a quieting effect to the nerves that is very gratifying-and there is no recoil.

MONEY AT HAND FOR CUICAGO. Part of the New Tax Law Limiting the

Levy Declared Unconstitutional. CHICAGO, Jan. 12 .- The Supreme Court deeided this afternoon that that part of the new tax law limiting the entire levy for all purposes to 5 per cent, of the assessed valuation is meonstitutional. This is the best news heard by Mayor Harrison and the City Hall crowd in many a day and has caused a revival of their spirits. They will be privileged to collect taxes under the old law which permitted a levy of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation and there will be no need to scale the budget by \$2,200,000, as would have been necessary had the new law been sustained by

Though the necessity for issuing serip temporarily to meet rent expenses is not obviated. the necessity for purging the padded payrolls and thus weakening the Harrison machine is not now so urgent as it was, and it is expected the process of retreachment, which the Mayor has been unwillingly carrying since Jan. 1, will

stop.
"I will not spend the money until we get it,"
said the Mayor to-day, and it is not best to
bank too heavily on the decision. If it is so
the city will receive as much money as it did
last year and with that amount better administration can be had." Real estate owners are dejected because of the decision. They believe the law stood be-tween them and an unserupulous and extrava-gant administration.

OBITUARY.

Edward Rorke, founder of the wholesale and importing crockery house of Edward Rorke & Co., at 40 Barelay street, and one of the most prominent Catholic laymen in Brooklyn, died on Thursday night at the Mansion House in his eighty-third year. He was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, on St. Patrick's Day, 1817, and, coming to this country in 1847, settled in Brooklyn. He soon started in the crockery business, and on his retirement in 1882 his nephew, James Borke, succeeded him as head of the ceneern. Mr. Borke has long been prominent in the affairs of the Catholic diocese of Brooklyn and was a close personal friend of the late Bishop Loughlin and Bishop McDonnell, his successor. He was the last surviving member of the committee which welcomed Bishop Loughlin to the diocese in 1853, He was a member of St. James perish for fifty-three years, and always occupied the front pew in the pro-Cathedral in Jay street. He served as President of the St. Patrick Society for several terms, and was long the Treasurer of the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, the Columbia Club and the Emerald Society. He is survived by his son, Edward A. Borke, a well-known Brooklyn artist, and a daughter, Miss Mary T. Rorke, The funeral will be held at the pro-Cathedral crockery business, and on his retirement in

artist, and a daughter, Miss Mary T. Rorke. The funeral will be held at the pro-Cathedral on Monday morning.

Joh Brenner, the oldest goldmelter in the Government assay offices, died yesterday at his home, 147 South Minth street, Brooklyn, He was 77 years old and enter d the employ of the Government in 1852, teing assigned to the Philadelphia mint. When the local assay office was opened in 1854 he was transferred to this city and he continued in his work for forty-three years. In 1857 his eyesight failed to such an extent that he was unable to work at gold melting any longer and he was place ton the door at the assay office. A widow and one daughter survive him. one daughter survive him.

one daughter survive him.

Samuel R. Gilbert, a prominent member of the Hanson Piace M. E. Church in Brooklyn, and the last surviving member of the Auburn Praying Band, died on Thursday night at his home 202 South Oxtori street, in his sixty-third year. He served in the Engineer Corps in the Civil War and was a member of the U.S. Grant Post, G. A. K. For some years he held a place in the City Works Department in Brooklyn. Brooklyn.

Edward F, Turner, head of the directory pub-itshing firm of E. F. Turner & Co., well known in Westchester county, died at his home in Greenwich, Cenn., vesterday at the age of 36 years, of pneumonia. He leaves a widow and a son. For sixteen years he has been in the direc-tory business and had just completed one for Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Harrison and Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck.

Mrs. Beulah R. Price, the wife of Warrick Price of Cleveland, Ohio, died at Sussex House, the residence of Attorney-tieneral Griggs, in Paterson, N. J., vesterday afternoon. She was the mother of Mrs. Griggs and was 63 years old. She had not been feeling well for some time past, but her death was not expected. She had been visiting the family of the Attorney-General for nearly a year. General for nearly a year. William Watson Ogilvie, who was known as the Flour King of Canada, died suddenly at his home in Montreal yesterday. He was the largest individual milier in Canada, and was the pioneer wheat buyer in Manitoba. He leaves a large existe. A few years ago he re-fused \$8,000,000 for his bustness from an American syndicate. He was 65 years old. Ann Fliza Mitchell, the widow of Frederick A. Co., formerly a well-known lawyer in this e ty died yesterlay morning at her home, 21 Madison avenue, Montelair, N. J.

THE CITY SCHOOL PROBLEM

BROOKLYN HAN A BILL ABOLISHING THE CENTRAL BOARD,

It Gives Borough Boards Powers Formerly Exercised by Boards of Education-Ser ator Ford Criticises Coler's Salary Plan. ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- The New York city school roblem assumes new phaces every day. The Brooklyn school interests have a measure of their own. It was introduced to-day by Senator Marshall and revises the educational chapter of the New York city charter. The bill abolishes the Central Board of Education and gives to the borough boards the functions the boards of education had in the several territorles before consolidation. As a connecting link between the various borough boards it is pro-posed that the Board of Estimate shall appropriate to each its proper share of the school appropriation. In this way it is hoped to obviate all future trouble over finances. The office of city superintendent is retained, as is

also that of examiners. The chief examiner is also retained, but instead of the Board of Examiners being limited to five persons, a licensing board is created, which consists of the same officers, but with the borough superintendents added. Under the present system the city superintendent and the examiners are appointed by the Board of Education. Under this bill they are to be appointed by a board of delegates to comprise three from Manhattan Island, two from Brooklyn, and one each from Richmond and Queens. These delegates are to be elected by the borough boards and are to meet annually to fill vacancies occurring by expiration of

terms or at other times if necessary. Sections 1089, 1080, and 1081 of the charter relating to city and borough superintendents relating to city and borough superintendents have been recast so as to carry out the general idea of the bil, which is to confer more power upon the borough boards and superintendenta. Hereafter the Mayor is to appoint nine trustees each, for the College of the City of New York and the Normal College, and the boards of trustees of these institutions will comprise the men so appointed by the Mayor, together with the Presidents of the borough boards. The object of this change is to give the alumn of each institution ample representation upon the boards of trustees.

Meanwhile the question of paying the salary arrears to the teachers in Queens and Rich.

arrears to the teachers in Queens and Rich-mond boroughs remains unsettled. It looks as though City Comutroller Coler's bill, au-thorizing the New York City Board of Estimate

thorizing the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer the unexponded balances from other City Departments to the Board of Education in order to secure the money needed to pay the teachers, is doomed to defeat.

Senator Ford is strenuously opposed to it and for the immediate relief of the teachers is firmly of the opinion that his bill, introduced on Monday night, providing for the immediate issue of bonds to pay the teachers in Queens and Richmond boroughs, should be passed. He had a long talk with Gov. Roosevelt to-day about the question, and afterward gave some reasons why Comptroller Coler's plan should be plan are:

rejected. His reasons for opposing Mr. Coler's plan are:

First—The borough school boards of Queens and Richmond, it is only too true, exceeded their appropriations for the year 1849, and in so doing disobeved the law. The fact that the innocent teachers have suffered and are suffering does not, in my judgment, relieve the school boards of the responsibility of continuing schedules of salaries in advance of the appropriation, nor does it relieve the Comptroller of the responsibility of having paid each month more than one-twelfth of the money appropriated. To enable the Comptroller at the present time to wire out his own wrong doing by transferring balances seems to me not only bad politics, but to come very near compounding a politics, but to come very near compounding a second—To authorize the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer balances as it pleases at the end of the year will completely upset the plan of apportionment, namely \$600 for each teacher and the balance in proportion

upset the plan of apportionment, namely \$600 for each teacher and the balance in proportion to the aggregate days of attendance, provided in my bill.

Third-it is a sound principle that every executive department of the State or city government should live well within its appropriation. An act that will enable the local authorities to meet deficits by transferring balances is simply a premium upon careless, and often, criminal extravagance.

Fourth-The condition of affairs which we find at present in Queens and Richmond is an extraordinary condition, one never likely to occur again. It certainly never will in case the bills of Senator Elsbergs and mine are passed. An extraordinary condition should be met by an extraordinary remedy, namely, the issue of bonds for the purpose in hand.

Fifth-Comptroller Coler's plan savers to me of a bluff to offset the terrible break he made in unlawfully seizing on the books of account of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx and setting sixty men at work to make out the recreation in a way that was never conserved.

Ann Fliza Mitchell, the widow of Frederick A. Coe, formerly a well-known lawyer in this city, died yesterday morning at her home, 21 Madison avenue, Montelair, N. J.

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you are naturally interested in the condition of the market. The Sun gives this each day in its entirety.—Adv.



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